AMOSEMENTS.

MITH & BITSON'S HALL. Four Nights Only.



Vocalists and Swiss Bell Players, Lately returned from a four years' to

Highly Popular Musical Entertainments AT SMITH & DITSON'S HALL, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Eventugs, Pebruary 12, 13, 14, 15. Their Repertoire embraces a choice collection of

Vocal Quarteties, Arranged in their own peculiar style; also, a variety of the awestest English, Irish, Scotch, Gorman and

Spanish Ballads Extant:

ARIAS, CAVATINAS, SURNAS, HUMOROUS SONGS, Ac., From works of the most popular itsilan and Freech Masters. In addition to their usual choice selections of Vocal Music, they will play, each evening, several pieces on the cell-brated.

Swiss Bells. Also, Solos upon that novel and much admired

ENGLISH CONCERTINA. THE ALLEGHANIANS

Beg leave to state to their numerous friends and patrons of former years, that about four years ago they added the SW/SS BELLS to their arready superior Concerts; and the Frees, as well as all competent Musical Critics, have pronsumed their BELL-PLAYING superior to any thing of the slid ever heard in this country, of texospins, that of the original Swiss Bell Kingers, who appeared in the United States about fifteen years since.

.... 45 CENTS. COMMENCES AT 8 O'CLOCK. Grand Matines on Saturday Afternoon,

At 2% o'clock, for the convenience of Families, Children and S books. Children to Mattuce, 10c. Mr. J. M. BOULARD, Manager. felo-f D. G. Waldbon, Agent.

NATIONAL THEATER.

Grand Gala Night - Two Grand Dramas THIS (Wed escay) EVENING, Vebruary 12 the performances to commence with the beautiful Drama, in two acts, entitled ELLA ROSENBERG.

THE LONELY MAN OF THE O'EAN.

PRICES OF ABBISSION - Dress Circle, 25 cents Family Circle, 20 cents; Parquette, 15 cents; Gai lery, 10 cents. All letters on business connected with the theater must be addressed to JOHN BATES.

Orner Sixth and Vine atreets. Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; PRIMES TO SUIT THE TIMES — Dress Oirole and Parquette, 30 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. MR. CHARL &S BASS, Who will appear as "Adam Brock," in CHARLES XII.

Third night of the most successful Mu ical Bur-POCAHONTAS; OR, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

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On Monday, Pebruary 24.

MITH & DITSON'S HALL.

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-OF THE-Great Rebellion and War of '61.

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Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

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THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY. WEDNESDAYFEBRUARY 12

Washington News and Goesly.

(Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.) WASHINGTON, February 11.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REBEL STATES. Senator Summer introduced a series of resconstitutions to day, declaratory of the relations between the United States and the territory once occupied by certain States, and now usurped by pretended Governments, without constitutional or legal right. They are approved in principle by Secretary Chare, leading Senators, and other prominent Republicant in and out of Concrete La publicans in and out of Congress. In general terms, they declare that the rebel States have committed felo de se; that, with their death as States, their peculiar institutions, including that of slavery, have died; and also, that therefore the United States constitutes a new Government over territory which they once occupied, and that slavery can have no constitutional or legal existence there.

Among the confirmations yesterday were Quartermaster Dunlap and Commissary Ed-wards of Illinois, and Commissaries Kinzdill of Michigan, Adams of Kentucky, and Green and Heaton of Ohio.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY STANTON. Secretary Stanton had a slight attack of vertigo yesterday. Medical aid was called, and he is much better now. Occasionally he has had such attacks when the brain was

overworked. THE BURNSIDS EXPEDITION.

The stories of Wise's capture are conjectured only. The news brought by the flag of truce is this conversation, which took place between a rebel and Union officer:

Rebel—You have got Roanoke Island after two days' fighting.
Union officer—How many were killed?

Rebel-You'll learn soon enough. So the officer from Fortress Mouroe, who had conversed with the Union converser, told the President to-day. WASHINGTON, February 9.

STRENGTH OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE SENATE. The vote on Senstor Wilkinson's motion in the Senate, to strike out from the House bill the appropriation of \$11,000 for extra expenditures on the improvement of the White House, is regarded as a test vote of the strength of the Administration and op

position party in the Senate. It shows an unequivocal Administration majority. THE CONTRACT PRACTIS. In consequence of the alleged corruptions which have been exposed by the Committees of Congress, in the Quarternwater and Commissary Departments in New York and Philadelphia, the Secretary of War has de-Departments in New York and riniadelphia, the Secretary of War has de-termined that hereafter contracts will be given out in this city. No more private con-tracts will be made, but every thing will be advertised and awarded to the lowest bid-der. The Secre ary of War is determined to give this plan a fair trial. It is stated to ony that 25,000 coats, made in Philadelphia and New York for the army has just been and New York for the army, have just been

THE GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP. Chevalier Wykoff will to-morrow appear before the House Judiciary Committee, who are investigating the Government consor-ship. The liveliest curlosity exists to knew what it is all about. Something funny is

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

one packages of articles for hospital use were received at the Hospital Depot of the Sanitary Commission in Washington, and 8 371 articles were delivered to the order of surgeons of the Army of the Potomac. Two hundred and ninety seven sick soldiers were taken care of at the lodges of the Commission in Washington. Three medical inspectors of the Commission arrived during the week at Cumberland, to render assistance the sick of General Lander's column, and hospital supplies for one thousand privates were forwarded to them by way of Wheeling.

THE PRENCH PRESENTATION QUESTION. The French Court presentation question, recently agitated in fashionable circles and the newspapers, is viewed in Washington as a matter unworthy of serious consideration, and certainly possessing no political signifi-

SUCCEPARY CHASE'S BANK SCHEME. The Ways and Means Committee have appointed a meeting to morrow to take up and consider the bank scheme, as recommended by Secretary Chase. The one reported by the Sub Committee meets with great favor, but is strenuously opposed by the Northern banking interest. The Committee are determined however, to press the matter and carry it, in the same manner as they did the Treasury-note bill.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S RELATIONS TO THE ARMY. There is still much talk here about the supposed charge in General McClellan's re-lations to the army. Nothing is done except in accordance with General McClellan's wish. He was held responsible and abused for every military event throughout the United States, whether he could control it or not. This was not just, and it is very properly changed. With regard to General Buel, the Government has from the first given him almost unlimited discretion, and al the recent operations in Kentucky and Tennessee have been planned by Bue!

THE SOUTHERN EMBASSY. It is understood that two prominent gentlemen, one from New Jersey and one from New York, are applying to succeed Fish and Ames. It is said that they claim the posses-sion of such Southern sympathies as will let them in

SICKNESS IN THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY. It was announced yesterday that the usual Saturday reception at the White House and the leves on Tuesday would be omitted, on account of the illness of the second son of account of the liness of the second son of the President, an interesting lad of about eight years of age, who has been lying dan-gerously ill of bilious fever for the last three days. Mrs. Lincoln has not left his bedside since Wednesday night, and fears are enter-tained for her health. This evening the fever has abated, and hopes are entertained of the recovery of the little sufferer.

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNION VICTORIES IN TEN BRHSEN.

No one has manifested more delight at the news of our recent victories in Tennessee than Senator Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, than Senator Andy Johnson, of Tennesses, and Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives. They have been busy explaining to Senators and Representatives the strategic importance of the acquisition of Forts Henry and Donelson. The possession of these defenses not only cuts off the communication between Bowling Green and Columbus, but opens to Federal authority and protection at the of counties extending along the Tennesses River to Mississippi and Alabama-a corner in which large majorities were cast against Secession, and where thousands of Union men are still loyal and ready, if provided with arms, to fight for the

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY. The Senate passed, weeks ago, by a very large majority, an excellent bill, introduced by Mr. Grimes, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, providing for a general jail delivery at the end of every term of

Contract & No named to 200 and

House, and is believed to be sleeping in the

PROTEST AGAINST DR. CHEEVER PREACHING IN HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The occupation to day of the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the second time, by Dr. Cheever, for the purpose of pronouncing an abolition sermon against the Administration, has been formally protested against by a number of Representatives, and will probably occasion the introduction of a resolution regulating the use of the Hall on

INDUSTRY OF THE PRESIDENT. President Lincoln devotes a portion each day to matters in the War and Navy Departments—sending off dispatches and fa-cilitating by all means in his power the perfecting of preparations of our war forces for instant action at all points at any moment.

The Peculiar Institution.
An intelligent citizen of Kansas, Southern born and bred, recently remarked to us that soldiering in Kentucky would be a good school to our Ohio boys touching the peculiar institution, and that they would not be likely to fall in love with it, so great would they find the contrast in the condition of free and slave States. We already find the remark verified in a letter from an officer in the Sherman Brigade, published in the Mansfield Herald. It is dated "Camp at Hall's Gap, Wickliffe County, Ky., Jan. 28," and Mr. Myers, of the Herald, who is the writer,

I tell you I do not like to discuss political questions since I have got into the army, but I must say that since I have been among the peculiar institutions of the South, where it exists in the mildest form-since I have seen the dire effect of the cursed rebellion raised by its supporters—and have witnessed its blighting effect upon the county and the people, I have not changed my opinions pre-viously formed, but rather become more confirmed in them. Kentucky, every-where I have yet been in it, is at least fifty years behind Ohio in every respect. This can be attributable to no other reason than slavery.

As I was passing along the road the other dey I stopped at a very genteel looking large farm house by the way, and went in, supposing to find the inmates corresponding with the exterior. But such a house. The interior looked as if a set of savages were living in it. No plastering on the walls or ceilings, rough floors, dirly, balf-naked children and "naggers," slovenly, dirly-faced women, swearing, "tobacco-chewing" men, all combined, gave me a very different idea of the "Kentucky gentleman" I expected to find within its walls. In the principal room were three or four beds with nothing but "straw ticks' and a couple of quilts upon them, recking with dirt and figh. In this same room was the inevitable of i-barious direplace—a thing obsolete in Ohio—with its cord or two of wood piled on. The staircase to the scound story was a rickety concern— the ord-fashioned ladder of the log cabins of early days being prince y in comparison to it. I hastily disposed of my business, and left, determined that I never would judge a Kentucky farm bouse by its exterior, in the future. Another fact: the women in this region all smoke, chew tobacco or rub souff. I don't wonder now so many Southern men come north to get Northern wives.

A Suggestion to the Washington Letter-

Writers.
The letter-writers from Washington have a great deal to say about Mrs. I incoln—how she acts, how she talks, how she dresses, how she promenades, how she dances, how she is reviewing her French under competent instructors, how she gives balls, how During the week ending February 8, fifty- she invites Mrs. Gordon Bennett, how the ball is a success though very expensive to the treasury, (the President's pocket,) how there were eight hundred invitations, how the throng was immense, how she promenaded with Senator Browning, how the Jap anese bowls were full of champagne punch,

Now we suggest to these letter-writers to tell the country that the President's wife feels a deep interest in the struggle that is now raging, that she has knit a pair of socks with her own hands, or hemmed a sheet, or done some such thing for the benefit of the soldiers who have left all to save the Union; that she has done this to set an example to American women. Let them write that the President's wife thinks, in a time so fraught with peril to our country, it is in better taste for her sex to spend their extra time in providing comforts for the poor, sick soldiers, away from home and friends, than to be kicking up their heels, and that she is determined to the example. Let them say, that in view of the rigid economy which is rendered necessary by the enormous expenses of the war, Mrs. Lincoln has determined, instead of seeing how expensively she can dress, to set an example of frugality, and that she appears to excellent advantage in her new, lain, modest, and inexpensive attire. them write such things as these, truthfully, and their letters will be worth millions to the country .- West. Christian Advocate.

A gentleman of this city met in Kentucky recently with a New Yorker, who informed him that while in Canada, a few seeks since, he had met with our quondam

fellow-citizen, D. Davis. The meek and oily Davis has hardly yet faded from the recollection of the people of Dayton. He was "sometime" an easy going Banker in our city. Taking a precipitate departure, he did not have time to bid an affectionate adicu to the numerous friends he left behind him. But they hold many a little souvenir, with his autograph attached, that will serve as remembrances, which they will gaze on with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret, when he whose honored name they bear, is far, far away.

The "sudden leaving" with which he was taken one fine evening, however, must serve as an apology to his sorrowing friends for any apparent want of courtesy, or neglect of ceremony, at the time of his departure. But we started to speak of the present whereabouts of the defunct banker, as it may afford some satisfaction to his numerous friends to learn that he has found a local habitation. The New York gentleman. we are informed, saw him at Hamilton, Canada West, where he had struck a financial "affinity" in John G. Breslin, who "retired on a fortune" a few years ago from the State Treasurership of Ohio, and has found it convenient to remain abroad ever since. Davis and Breslin were flourishing round, driving fast horses, playing bil-liards, and "having a high old time" gengen-

brally It was expected they would open a bank ing institution, (not with a crowbar and false keys,) but go regularly into the business. With their large experience in financial operations in the States, they would make an enterprising firm, and would doubtless be able in a short time to "do" the confiding people of Hamilton, C. W., out of their last shilling.—Dayton Journal.

A Port Royal correspondent says that the contrabands in camp and still on the planta-tions—numbering some 8,000 in all—are in a state of the greatest destitution for want of clothing. the Criminal Court here. It was sent to the | clothing.

COMMUNICATED 1

Robert Beller's Second-Sight Mystery. EDITOR PRESS-Dear Sir: Having several t mes witnessed the performance of Mr. Heller's miscalled "Second Sight" mystery, and having also read in the newspapers a number of attempted exposures of the same, none of which I believe to be right, permit me to offer the following:

Mr. Heller's "Second Sight" is nothing more or less than Mesmerism-a science discovered and Introduced by Mesmer something like a century ago, but, even at the present day, very imperfectly understood. In defense of my position I offer the following arguments: 1. That it is absolutely necessary for Mr. Heller to have a "subject," or one particular person to help him in the parformance of his feat, which, if it were a simple trick as yentriloguism—as some supperformance of his feat, which, if it were a simple trick, or ventriloquiam—as some suppose—would not be necessary. 2. That if it was any "Second Sight" of the boy's, he would be able to see and describe any thing independently of Mr. Heller, which he himself admits can not be done. True, the boy self admits can not be done. True, the boy does not present any of the appearances of a person in the Mesmeric sleep, as it is termed, nor is it necessary that be should do so, as the mind of a person who has once been Mesmerized by another still remains under the control of the Mesmerizer, and to such an extent can this be carried, that the mind of extent can this be carried, that the mind of the "subject"—. e, the boy—becomes in time merely a reflection of the mind of the oper-ator—i. e, Mr. Heller; hence, all that is seen by Mr. Heller is immediately impressed upon the mind of the boy, and that without speak-ing or making any signal to him whatever. The idea that there is any supernatural

agency in the affair, is simply ridiculous. Chosts and hebgoblins are not so plentiful as they were a hundred years ago, thanks to the school-master, or do the denizens of an other world come to exhibit their "feats" at other world come to exhibit their "feats" at the rate of twenty-five cents per head, upon the boards of one-horse theaters. My propositions to Mr.Heller are—that is, if he wishes to disprove my theory, and of course he does, being to his interest to do so—that he allow a stranger, some one selected from the audience, to take the place of the boy, "for one night only," or that he allow one of his audience to ask the boy questions concerning an article which he himself has not seen, or oan not see, but which if the boy is gifted with "second sight" be (the boy is gifted with "second sight," he (the boy) of course can see, if not perhaps Mr. Heiler's assistant, "the d—-1," or whom-soever else he may be, will come forward and help him out of the dilemma. In conclusion, I would remark, that this wonderful mystery, together with many others not dreamed of in Mr. Heller's philosophy, have been performed long before "second sight" had an existence, and there are parties now residing in this city, who, to the writer's own personal knowledge, have accomplished own personal above deep nave accomplished all that he claims to, and what is more, can do it sgain. That Mr. Heller is a skillful Mesmerist, I do not doubt, but when he at-tempts to deceive the public, and endeavors to deny the agency by which he accomplishes his mystery, then an exposure becomes not only good, but absolutely necessary. A DISCIPLE OF MESMER.

Sunday Battles The recent battle of Mill Spring was brought on by Zollicoff-r's attack on Sanday

morning. The correspondent of a Cincin-nati paper writes that our troops were en-camped, with the intention to rest over Sunday and take the offensive on Monday morn-ing, but the rebel General forced them to battle, and was defeated. The battle of Buil battle, and was deteated. The battle of Buil Run was fought on Sunday, and then, too the attacking force lost the day. If it were worth while to follow out the parallel, we might observe that at Mill Spring, as at Buil Run, the defeated side were pance struck. It is a singular fact that during the Rev-

olutionary War but two battles were fought on Sunday—that of Monmouth, on Sunday, June 28, 1778, and that of Stone Ferry, on Sunday, June 20, 1779. Seven of the princi-pal battles in the Revolution were fought on onday, namely, those of Harlem Plains, hite Plains, Forts Clinton and Montgom-White Plains, Forts Clinton and Montgom-ery, Guilford Court House, Waxhaus, Au-gusta (captured.) and Ninety-six. Three were fought on Tuesday: Saratoga (second battle.) Savannah (captured.) Brier Creek. New York was evacuated by the British on a Tuesday. The battles of Lexington, Brook lyn, Red Bank, Springfield, Camden, Cow-pens, and the surrender of Charleston took place on Wednesday. The battles of Tren ion and Brandy wine took place on Thursday No less than six were fought on Friday, the Soratoga (first battle,) Stony Point, Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Springs. The surrender of Yorks town took place on Friday. The battles of Bunker Hill, Fort Washington, Bennington, Germantown, Wyoming, Quaker Hill and Jamestown took place on Saturday, as also the abandonment of Savansah.

the abandonment of Savannah.

The battle of New Orleans was fought on Sunday. The Duke of Wellington seems to have had a fondness for Sunday fights, which is perhaps accounted for by his Irish birth. The battles of Vimiera, Fuentes D'Onore, Cuidad Rodrigo, Orthes and Toulouse were fought on Sunday, and finally the great defeat of Waterloo was suffered by Napoleon on Sunday. Crimean War, the battle of Inkerman was fought on Sunday; and the great Sepoy rebellion broke out at Meerat on Sunday.

There is no doubt that Washington gave his wearied and ill supplied troops rest on every Sunday when it was possible; and in so doing he acted wisely. No doubt he never put off the exigencies of the war because a Sunday happened to come in the way: nor did Cromwell, who fought the battle of Edgehill on Sunday, October 23, 1642. But both spared their soldiers on Sunday when they could.—N. Y. Post

The Late Awful Colliery Accident in England. On the 16th uit, one of the most calamitous

coal-pit accidents ever recorded took place near Hartley, a few miles from Newcastle, England. The pit was 100 fathoms in depth, and was continually subject to a vast influx of water, supposed to be from the sea. By opening a level into another pit, and the erection of a powerful steam-engine to pump out the water, it was at last kept under. It appears that the only entrance for the miners, as well as exit for the coal, was through the shaft, which had been sunk through loose earth in great part, and had to

through 100se certain grees part, and had to be planked all the way up.

The beam of the pumping engine broke and in its fall carried away the timbers un-derneath, whereupon the sides caved in, and filled up that portion of the pit between the second level and the bottom. This part had, indeed, an eftra shaft, up which it is sup-posed the men would betake themselves and be out of danger of drowning. But an equally great danger met them there from the foul air.

the foul air.

It is believed that this penetrated the apartments where they took shelter, as animals let down the shaft subsequently expired in a short time, and the men refused to venture their lives where death appeared to stare them in the face. At the latest dates, a week had elapsed without finding aught of the two hundred and fifteen men known to be under ground, and their fate was considered settled.

Garibaldi was, at latest accounts from Caprera (January 8), planting fig trees in his island. His daughter Teresa and her husband are passing the winter with him, all living in the iron house sent Garibaldi from England. It is described as a little wood r, each viece fitting as passive as a baby house each piece fitting as neatly as a baby house,

WIT AND WISDOM.

Miss Tucker says it's with old bachelors as with old wool; it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

Take the hand of the friendless, smile or the sad and dejected, sympathize with those in trouble; strive every-where te diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this you will be sure to be beloved.

Turn not your back to the light of truth He whose path is from the sun must walk in the shadow of his own earthly nature. Why are teeth like verbe?-Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.

The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Merryman, and Dr. Quiet. Why are seeds when sown like gate

posts? They are planted in the earth to prop-a-gate. It is often nobler and more difficult to conquer a doubt than a redoubt.

If you give a jest, take one. One of the New York regiments contains thirty schoolmasters. It ought to be able to "lick" the Southern boys. Tears at a wedding are only the commence-ment of the pickle that the young folks are

We are never satisfied that the lady understands a kiss unless we have it from

her own mouth.

A sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with constant use. All that some young women need to in

flame their hearts is a spark. Horses sometimes run for cups, but not not half so often as men do.

"Fine complexion Mrs. H. has got," said Brown to his friend Bristles, the artist. "I know it," replied Bristles; "she and I buy our colors at the same shop." SHOCKING .- A wag rose from his bed on

the 31st of last August, and exclaimed, "This is the last rose of summer." "That woman has been an invaluable ad vantage to me," said Quilp, speaking of his wife. "I once had some political aspira-tions; but she manged to keep them down, till I got wise enough to protect my own honor. Yes, sir; if it had not been for that

woman (continued Quilp, solemnly,) I might

ere this have lifted up my eyes-in Congreas ! "Henrietta," said a landlord to his new girl, "when there's bad news from Washington, or any bad news, particularly private afflictions, always let the boarders know it before dinner. It may seem strange, Henrietta, but such little things make a great difference in eating in the course of a

"Why, Samuel, I am astonished!" said a very worthy deacon. "Didn't we take you into our church a short time since?" "I be lieve so," biccoughed Samuel; "and between you and me, it was the deadest take-in you ever saw or heard of."

At the Thanksgiving dinner of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, on the banks of the Potomac, the following toast was offered: The turkeys who died in a good nuse for to-day-We follow them with cars to their graves. May their offspring inherit the tender feelings that have subisted beween them and us."

Young Jones complained to his fatherin-law of the temper and waywardness of his wife. "I'll cure her," said the father. I'll cut her off with a shilling if she don't father-in-law after that, "She's a model of Sorrow is the night of the mind. What

would be a day without its night? The lay reveals one sun only; the night brings to light the whole of the universe. The analogy is complete. Sorrow is the firmament of thought, and the school of intelligence. He who prepares for himself a costly tomb, with a flattering inscription to be placed thereon, reveals to those who sur-

vive him, that from whatever foibles he might have been exempt, he was certainly not devoid of vanity. MATCHING AND MARRYINA,-Marriages are often called "matches;" yet, of those who are married, but few are matched!

Temper, tastes, and disposition should be well studied before marriage. Continued reflections on ourselves, and our own little concerns, take up much time, which would be better employed in decided

action; often by considering too much whether we do right, we do wrong. "Whenever I marry," says masculine Ann, "I must really insist upon wedding a man!" But what if the man (for men are but human,) should be equally nice about wedding a woman?

A Model Proclamation .- The present is war of long-winded proclamations. The people would be glad, however, if our Generals would borrow some of that terse and direct style which distinguished the fathers. Witness the proclamation of old Ethan Allen to the rebellious town of Guilford, Vermont, in 1790:

PROCLAMATION .- I, Ethan Allen, declare that if the inhabitants of the town of Guil-ford do not instantly and peaceably submit to the constituted authorities of the State of Vermont, said town shall be rendered as the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah—by——! ETHAN ALLEN.

History tells us that the Guilfordists read the proclamation and very sensibly acquiesced.

Jesse D. Bright is a native of Norwich, Chanango County, New York. His father, David G. Bright, after serving several years as Sheriff of Clinton County, started with his familyifrom Plattsburg, in 1812, to go to Kentucky, but was stopped at Norwich by the illness of his wife. He carried on his trade as a hatter, and, being the personal and political friend of Governor Clinton, he obtained, through his influence, an appointment to the office of County Clerk, which he theld for four years. It was principally through his agency that Thurlow Weed went to Norwich, in 1818, to publish his maiden newspaper, the Republican Agriculturalist. Several years since, Jesse visited his native place, and his old townsmen gave him a public dinner, but they have lately signed petitions for his expulsion.

A collision occurred opposite Trinity Church, in Washington, on Tuesday evening, between two apparently respectable ladies. One of them accused the other of improper intimacy with her husband, and ended the dispute by throwing the contents of a bottle of vitriol on her rival. The injured (?) lady's hands and arms were badly burned, and a costly get of furs destroyed.

A biographical sketch of Mason and Si dell has been published in Paris, and copied, in an abridged form, into most of the jour-nals. The fact of Mason being the author of the Fagitive-slave Law is carefully sup-pressed, and no allusion is made to Sidell's connection with the Cuban, Nicaraguan, and other fillibustering expeditions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Cairo and Fort Heury. Sr. Louis, Mo., February 11.—A special from Cairo to the Democrat says: Commander Foote just received dispatches from Capt. Phelps, of the gun-boat Constogs, announcing the return of the Gun-boat Expedition from up the Tennessee River, after capturing a new rebel gun-boat and destroying all other rebel boats on the river as far up as Florence. Als. up as Florence, Ala

The Republican's Fort Henry dispatch says that a portion of the army encamped near the river have been moved two miles further back, with their batteries, from which point the roads are good, and a speedy forward movement can be made when desired.

Two more regiments arrived to-day, and two steamers laden with troops are just coming in sight. The enemy at Fort Donelson are being rapidly reinforced, and prisoners say they are confident they can hold their position. Trees are being felled two miles around the fort by gangs of negroes. General Pillow commands there, with two thousand men, subracing some of the best thousand men, embracing some of the best artillerists from Columbus. There are two small forts and three camps several hundred yards from the main fortifications, and present appearances indicate that the coming pattle will be more desperate than that of

Trensury Notes.

Washington, February 11.—The Senate's finance amendments to the House United States Note Bill are to strike out the declaration that the authorization to issue \$150,-000,000 is to meet the necessities of the Treasury and to provide a currency receiva-ble for the public dues, and to insert that the notes shall be receivable in payment of all claims against the United States, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except interest as aforesaid.

States, except interest as atoresau.

The Committee also propose new sections, suthorizing the Secretary to receive from any person or corporation United States notes on deposit, for not less than thirty days, in sums not less than \$500, with any of the Assums not less than \$500, with any of the As-sistant Treasurers or designated depositaries authorized by the Secretary to receive, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and interest to cease at the pleasure of the Secretary; and the aggregate of such deposits shall at no time exceed the sum of

Additional from the Burnside Expedition. NEW YORK, February 11.—A Fortress Monroe letter, of the 9th, states that the bombardment of Rosnoke Island continued. Yesterday, about noon, Commodore Lind got his rebel flotilla under way, and came down Carrituck Sound to assist Wise on the Island. The Federal gunboats at five P. M. of the 8th, had sunk three and captured two, one of which had the Commodore's pennant, and dispersed the rest of the rebel guaboats

Firing ceased at dark, but recommenced with increased vigor in the morning, until eight o'clock, when it was supposed the rebels surrendered.
It was rumored at Norfolk on the morn-

ing of the 9th, that three regiments had been recently sent to Roanoke Island, and as there was no chance of escape, they are all proba The rebels acknowledge that the only ob stacles of importance to retard Burnside's march upon Noriolk, are swamps, marshes and sickness.

EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN. Rebels Falling Back on Nashville

LOUISVILLE, February 11 .- Two persons just arrived here report that the rebels are evacuating Bowling Green, with indications of their proceeding toward Nashville.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer thus spreads himself on the late ball at the White House: To our brief account of the entertainment

at the White House last night, we now add an item or two to which we are unable to do To name even all the prominent ladies whose presence graced this scene last night, would be to repeat the bead-roll of female beauty, accomplishments and social position metropolis. Mrs Crittenden, ia queenlike black velvet, and Mrs. Mallory, in white

with a novel head dress, represented Old Kentucky. The young and graceful wife of Vice President Hamlin was a fair specimen of the beauties of Maine, while Mrs. Hale and her lovely daughter claimed precedence for the Granite Hill State. There was not the Granite Hill State. among all the exquisitely dressed ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, one more tastefully attired than Madame Von Limburg, in blue satin, with rich white lace, and Michigan satin, with rich white lace, and Michigan claims her, as the daughter of General Cass. From Virginia we had the faccinating Miss Mason; a daughter of General Buel, (now fighting in Kentucky), whose lady also graced the scene. New York sent the vivacious Miss Hastings, whose rich brocade was he envy of other ladies, and Miss Delancy, in simple white with a surje of flowers gracing in simple white with a surje of flowers gracing simple white, with a sprig of flowers gracing her raven hair. Mrs. Marcy and her daughter. Mrs. General McClellan, were the objects of marked attention, while officers whose nominations are before the Senate for confirmation paid especial homage to Mrs. Serator Wilson, of Massachusetts. The belle of the evening was Mrs. O'Sullivan, whose brunette complexion and the quick,

A correspondent of the New York Tribuns. writing from Cincinuati, under date of

February 5, 1862, says:

Mrs. General Fremont, "Our Jessie.

vivacious expression of her flashing eyes

gaged a large circle in animated conversa-

A merchant of this city, who has recently mingled in official circles at Washington, states that the President reads no newspaper much but the Louisville Journal. It is perhaps time that some of the facts known about this paper and its conductors should be more widely circulated. Mr. Prentice, whose genius has given it reputation, is a loyal man, undoubtedly, but he is only a paid contributor to its editorial columns, without authority over them. The man who controls the paper is a very mean Northera Se-cessionist, in all but overtact. Mr. Prentice's wife is a fiery Secessionist, and his two sors are in the rebel army. He is thus tampered on all sides. When Mr. P. returned from his visit to Washington, during which the Journal came out with its treacherous threats sgainst the Administration, he wrote a card disclaiming any sympathy with those articles. The proprietors refused to publish the card, and Mr. Prentice went into a melancholy and Mr. Prentice went into a melancholy dissipation. Since then his connection with the Journal has been merely nominal, and the friends of the Union in Kentucky have ceased to subscribe for or regard the paper, which, it is to be feared, is felt as a "thunderer" at Washington.

A recent law passed by the Kentucky Legislature requires all pensioners and guardians to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and to support the Con-stitution against all enemies, domestic or foreign, without any mental reservation whatever.

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WERDEN, CARRO

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